Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2017-01

Fluxapyroxad

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish maximum residue limits (MRLs) for fluxapyroxad on citrus fruits (crop group 10R), bananas, mangos, and papayas to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Fluxapyroxad is a fungicide currently registered in Canada for use on various commodities.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when fluxapyroxad is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as an MRL on the corresponding imported commodity. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for fluxapyroxad is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for fluxapyroxad, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Fluxapyroxad

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Fluxapyroxad	3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-*N*-(3′,4′,5′-trifluoro[1,1′-biphenyl]-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxamide	40	Citrus oil
		3.0	Bananas
		1.0	Citrus fruits (crop group 10R)
		0.7	Mangos
		0.6	Papayas

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for fluxapyroxad in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[1] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Bananas	3.0	Not Established	Not Established
Mangos	0.7	Not Established	Not Established
Papayas	0.6	Not Established	Not Established

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for fluxapyroxad up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data for fluxapyroxad in citrus fruits (oranges, lemons and grapefruits), bananas, mangos and papayas were submitted to support the maximum residue limits on these imported crops. In addition, a processing study in treated oranges was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of fluxapyroxad into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for fluxapyroxad was based upon the residues observed in crop commodities treated according to label directions in the exporting country, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for imported crops.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Oranges	Foliar Application / 483-505	0	0.149	0.558	Residues do not concentrate in food commodities, except for peel (3.9×) and oil (59×)
Lemons	Foliar Application / 488-502	0	0.123	0.380	
Grapefruits	Foliar Application / 489-504	0	0.092	0.203	
Banana	Foliar Application / 600	0	0.04	1.60	Not Required
Mango	Foliar Application / 267	7	0.14	0.39	Not Required
Papaya	Foliar Application / 200	7	0.02	0.24	Not Required

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of fluxapyroxad. Residues of fluxapyroxad in these imported crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.